

Clipping
SPRING 1963

INTERNATIONAL BANKNOTE SOCIETY



President H. DON ALLEN



International Banknote Society

Editor:

C. C. NARBETH, Mayfield, Kirby Road, Walton-on-Naze, Essex,
England.

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All manuscripts for publication should have author's name and
address on the first page.

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Logex Payment Certificates

by VICTOR DELOE

The United States Army holds a Logistical Exercise (Logex) yearly at Fort Lee, Virginia. Its purpose is to give student officers a chance to use the principles of troop support learned in the classroom. One of these principles is currency conversion. For this, Logex Payment Certificates were used in the years 1957-1962. There were two issues each year, one being valid at the beginning of the exercises, the other being used to replace it. All are in the denomination of ten dollars and resemble the United States \$10 bill.

The specimen I have is the first issue of 1960 printed in red. Its description is as follows:

On the obverse: At the top is "LOGEX PAYMENT CERTIFICATE", under this in an arc is "LOGISTICAL EXERCISE FT. LEE VA". In the center is a portrait with "NOT LEGAL TENDER" diagonally across it. To the left of the portrait is the Logex symbol, to the right is "TEN" inside a lozenge-shaped outline. Under the portrait is "TEN LOGEX DOLLARS". At each upper corner is a large "10°°", at each lower corner is a small "10" in an oval.

On the reverse: At the top is "LOGEX PAYMENT CERTIFICATE". At the bottom, "63941005 LOGEX". In the center is a large "TEN", partly covered by a diagonal "NOT LEGAL TENDER". At each side is "TEN" in an outline as on the front right. There is a small "10" at each corner.

Although they were not used as currency these certificates are interesting as the classroom versions of Military Payment Certificates and the United States notes overprinted during the Second World War.

JAN KOVARIK

Ceske Budejovice, Cechova 30, Czechoslovakia

Wishes to exchange banknotes of C.S.S.R., China, Austria, Hungary, Germany, Poland, Russia against the banknotes of states of Asia, America, Africa, and especially American colonial, Continental, Confederate currency. Corresponds in English and German.

DWIGHT L. MUSSER

Dealer in Paper Money of the World

Box 428

Indian Rocks Beach

Florida, U.S.A.

THE SECRETARY'S PAGE



George Broughton
909 Chamberlin Court
New Haven
Indiana, U.S.A.

In many organisations, the functions of Secretary and Treasurer are combined and are the responsibility of only one person. Even though they are separate functions of two people, myself and Joe Sullivan, in our case, they might as well be one for the simple reason that Joe and I work quite "hand in hand", even though we do not live in the same immediate area.

All of which brings us to the subject of dues. Since the I.B.N.S. was started in March, April 1st becomes the start of a new fiscal year. As such, it is also the date upon which the next year's dues become due and payable. Starting with the 1963-1964 fiscal year, we are going to go on a "yearly dues basis". Therefore, each member will receive a statement for 1963-1964 dues pro-rated to give him credit for dues already paid. Thus, if a member joined in August, 1962, he will be "billed" for \$3.00 less 4/12ths (credited to 1963-1964 dues), or \$2.00. He will be billed for the full amount for the 1964-1965 year. For your information, the statements will indicate the month in which the member joined, thereby providing the basis upon which the statement is rendered. All such statements should be in the mails before April 1st, 1963—look for yours.

Your I.B.N.S. Executive aim is to give you the finest value for your membership dollar, and they believe that both the Society and the magazine merit your continued support. Your "dividends" will be in the form of knowledge, friendship, and enjoyment—the whole year long.

Members or persons desirous of becoming members, who live in countries which prohibit them from sending money for dues are requested to contact either myself or Colin Narbeth (the Editor); we do not want anyone prevented from joining the Society, especially by means far beyond their control.

It is suggested that you continue to be a member in good standing and allow us to keep your name on the mailing list for the magazine by remitting your dues (in U.S. funds) promptly upon receiving a dues statement.

Saint Pierre Et Miquelon

by J. Albert Peddie



On page 8 of the Christmas, 1961, number, reference is made to the rare overprinted Saint Pierre Et Miquelon notes. It states these notes are all of Plate A1 and are numbered under 1,000.

The note in my collection is of this type—Plate A1, lower right, No. 104, lower left, with number 00104 upper centre.

Recently, in a small collection I purchased there were three more of this issue. The first is Plate F1, lower right, No. 100 lower left, No. 05100 upper centre.

The second is Plate Y1 lower right, No. 088 lower left, No. 22088 upper centre. The third is Plate Y1 lower right, No. 089 lower left, No. 22089 upper centre. This would seem to indicate a further supply of these Reunion notes—overprinted—were required before the regular St. Pierre Et Miquelon 1 New Franc notes became available.

Results of a I.B.S. AUCTION No. 6 (United States dollars)

1 13.00	11 N.S.	21 4.00	31 2.25
2 N.S.	12 2.00	22 6.00	32 4.00
3 N.S.	13 N.S.	23 N.S.	33 1.75
4 N.S.	14 N.S.	24 2.00	34 2.00
5 5.80	15 2.05	25 2.00	35 14.00
6 16.00	16 2.50	26 N.S.	
7 N.S.	17 4.00	27 10.00	
8 1.60	18 N.S.	28 N.S.	
9 5.00	19 12.00	29 N.S.	
10 8.00	20 2.81	30 N.S.	

AUCTION No. 7A

The Society would like to give its members an opportunity of helping a worthy charitable cause, if they so wish. The following notes are offered for sale by THE OXFORD COMMITTEE FOR FAMINE RELIEF, P.O. Box 11, 17 Broad Street, Oxford, England. This organisation runs a Gift Shop which sells items donated to them for famine relief. Please address your bids to Mrs. E. M. Quinell, at the above address.

DESCRIPTION OF NOTES

France

- (3) 10 frcs. France, 1928.
- (3) 10 frcs. France, 1927.
- (1) 10 frcs. France, 1926.
- (1) 5 frcs. France, 1928.
- (1) 5 frcs. France, 1917.
- (1) 5 frcs. France, 1959.
- (1) 10 frcs. France, 1942.
- (1) 10 frcs. France, 1945.
- (1) 20 frcs. France, 1942.
- (1) 20 frcs. France, 1940.
- (1) 50 frcs. France, 1924.
- (3) 50 frcs. France, 1944.
- (1) 100 frcs. France, 1944.

Africa

- (8) 5 frcs. Africa, 1942.
- (2) 25 frcs. Africa, 1942.
- (1) 5 frcs. Africa 1924.

Portugal

- (1) 20 Escudos, 1951.

Switzerland

- (1) 5 frcs., 1949.

Italy

- (4) 10 lire, 1939.
- (5) 10 lire, 1944.
- (1) 1 lira Italy, 1943.
- (2) 2 lire Italy, 1943.
- (2) 12 lire Italy, 1939.
- (2) 5 lire Italy, 1944.
- (1) 100 lire Italy, 1951.
- (1) 5 lire Italy, 1940.
- (1) 100 lire Italy, 1943.
- (1) 50 lire Italy, 1943.
- (1) 100 lire Italy, 1943.
- (3) 50 lire Italy, 1951.
- (2) 11 lire Italy, 1939.
- (1) 10 lire Italy, 1939.
- (1) 5 lire Italy, 1939.

Egypt

- (1) 25 piastres, 1942.

Japan

- (3) $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee.
- (2) $\frac{1}{4}$ rupee.
- (2) 10 cents.
- (3) 1 cent.
- (2) 5 cents.
- (2) 10 rupees.
- (1) 5 rupees.
- (2) 100 rupees.
- (2) 1 dollar
- (2) 10 yen.
- (2) 10 thousand yen.

Hong Kong

- (1) 1 dollar, 1942.

Spain

- (10) 1 peseta Spain, 1953.
- (5) 1 peseta Spain, 1951.
- (3) 5 peseta Spain, 1954.
- (1) 5 peseta Spain, 1951.
- (1) 1 peseta Spain, 1948.
- (1) 100 peseta Spain, 1953.
- (1) 25 peseta Spain, 1919.

Austria

- (3) 20 schilling, 1956.
- (2) 50 groschen, 1944.

Belgium

- (2) 5 francs, 1938.
- (1) 20 francs, 1943.
- (2) 100 francs, 1944.

Denmark

- (2) 5 kroner, 1950.
- (4) 10 kroner, 1948.

Morocco

- (7) 5 francs, 1943.
- (1) 5 francs, 1943.
- (2) 10 francs, 1943.
- (1) 100 francs, 1943.

Bermuda

- (1) 5 shillings, 1952.

AUCTION 7B

(Society Auction)

	Est. value
1 Russia (4) 100 R. 1910; 500 R. 1912 diff. designs, EF/UNC	\$4
2 Germany 100 mark; 1898, 1903, 1906, 1908, 1909, all rare dates; nearly EF	\$7.50
3 Neth. East Indies, 1, 2, $\frac{1}{2}$, 5 guilders, 1939/40, VF/EF; 25 and 50 guilder; halved during the exchange reform of 1950	\$6
4 Neth. New Guinea, 1 G. 1954, VF	\$1
5 Jap. occupation N.E.I. 100 R. Dai Nippon S.K. and same note without letters (rare)	\$3
6 Jap. occupation Malaya 100 Dollars MA Unc.; 1000 MU	\$2
7 Republic Indonesia, 100 R. 1.7.47 (Portrait Sukarno); same but different colour	\$5
8 Republic Indonesia, Propinsi Sumatera, 25 R., 17.1.48, a rare note on bad paper	\$6.50
9 Iran, 10 Rial 1337, 20 Rial 1332	\$2
10 Pondichery, 1 R., 8.9.45, rare, Unc.	\$5
11 Goa (Port India), 5 R., 29.11.45	\$3
12 Kamerun (German), 100 Mark, 12.8.14, rare, Unc.	\$5
13 Djibouti (Bk. of Indo China), 20 fr., bad paper, printed by Government Printer Palestine, rare, and 50 fr.n.d. Institut de mission de L'A.O.F. et. du Togo, 50, 100 fr., Cameroun 100 fr. Pa-peete 20, 100 fr. Noumea 100 fr.	\$6
14 100 German inflation notes, large series	\$3
15 50 different Chinese, mainly EF	\$15

Bids to be in by May 20 to C. Narbeth, Mayfield, Kirby Road, Walton-on-Naze, Essex, England.

CHINESE PAPER MONEY

Have you got your copy of Kann's History of Chinese Paper Money, Part I? A few copies left. Apply: C. C. Narbeth, Mayfield, Kirby Road, Walton-on-Naze, Essex, England. Price 10s. (\$1.50). Part II is now being prepared.

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Ref.		£	s.	d.
2.	Designers and Engravers of English Milled Coinage, 26 pages, still available at ...	3	0	
3.	How to Sell or Trade your Canadian Coins with prices paid. With valuable information ...	4	6	
4.	Premium Catalogue. Prices paid for Modern Coins of over 125 countries. 48 pages ...	5	6	
5.	U.S.A. Rare Coin Value Guide. Uniform with above. Both are illustrated ...	5	6	
7.	Canadian Coin Variety Catalogue. 1961 Edition. 40 pages. Illustrating special points ...	7	6	
8.	Silver Dollars of Africa, Davenport. 48 pages. Whitman Publication. Illustrated. 1959 ...	7	6	
9.	Canada and U.S.A. Coins and Paper Money. Trade prices for Buyers. Well illustrated ...	8	0	
10.	Guide to English Coins. Whitman, U.S.A. publication giving prices in dollars but most useful for the English collector as it gives the number minted per coin per year ...	8	0	
10a.	Alternatively I have a few sets of 11 Sheets, duplicated, showing the number each year minted for the past 120 years from Halfpenny to Sovereign but the prices of many of the coins have increased since the list was compiled, some two years ago ...	3	6	
11.	American Standard Prices of all U.S. Coins. 1962 Edition 30th Edition. Illustrated ...	13	6	
12.	Price List of Gold Coins of the World. 32 pages. Illustrated ...	5	6	
13.	Canadian Coins and Currency. 152 pages. Well illustrated. 1959/60 (1700 to 1959) ...	8	0	
14.	As above. Larger and later edition. Taylor & James. 224 pages. Thin card covers ...	12	6	
16.	*Coin Collecting. Milne, Sutherland & Thompson. A standard work, 152 pages, 44 plates ...	13	9	
17.	English Silver Coins, 1066 to 1648. Seaby, 1948. Illustrated. 84 pages ...	6	0	
18.	As above but in cloth covers ...	11	3	
21.	*1962 Standard Catalogue British Coins. Part I. Seaby. 224 pages. Well illustrated ...	14	9	
22.	*Ditto in cloth. (Neither book includes Scottish and Irish but will follow as Part II.) ...	21	0	
23.	As above but interleaved to allow for the Collector to make his additional notes ...	31	3	
24.	*British Copper Coins and their Values. Part I. Regal Coins. 108 pages. Seaby ...	13	3	
25.	*British Copper Coins and their Values, Tokens. Part II. Both books illustrated ...	13	3	
26.	*British Copper Coins. Part I and II. Both bound as one volume. Cloth binding ...	26	0	
27.	Coinage of Roman Britain. G. Askew. 94 pages. 1951 Edition. Cloth covers. Illus. ...	13	9	
28.	Story of English Coinage. 110 pages. Seaby, 1952. Illustrated. Cloth covers ...	11	9	
29.	English Silver Coinage from 1649. Seaby, 1957. Illustrated. 136 pages ...	15	9	
30.	Ditto but in cloth binding. This work details the scarcity and what to look for ...	22	3	
31.	Ditto in cloth and interleaved for making notes page by page ...	26	6	
32.	Guide Book of Coins of Gt. Britain. Prices in Canadian dollars. Mintings from 1837 ...	6	9	
33.	*Teach Yourself Numismatics. Chamberlain, author of Collecting Coins, 180 pages ...	8	3	
35.	Catalogue of Greek Coins. G. Askew. 120 pages. 1950 Edition. Illustrated ...	8	6	
36.	Patriotic American Civil War Tokens. 77 pages. Illustrated. 1960 Edition ...	10	6	
38.	Notes on 18th Century Tokens. A. W. Waters. 54 quarto pages. NOT illustrated ...	15	0	
39.	Silver Tokens of 19th Century. A. W. Waters. 22 quarto pages. 1957. NOT illustrated ...	11	6	
40.	Hall Marks and Date Letters, by Arthur Tremayne. 40 pages. Illustrated ...	5	9	
42.	Royal Mint Reports. Various years in stock. Several now out of print ...	8	6	
43.	*Guide Book of U.S.A. Coins. 1963 Edition. 256 pages. Cloth. Well illustrated ...	15	0	
44.	Premium Book of U.S.A. Coins. Companion book to above for dealers. Cloth covers ...	9	6	
45.	Moneys of the Bible. Yeoman. 61 pages. Illustrated ...	10	0	
46.	*Roman Coins and their Values. Seaby. Well illustrated. 133 pages plus 5 plates ...	11	3	
47.	Ditto in cloth covers. 1954 Edition. Very good value ...	15	0	
48.	Dating and Meaning of Ancient Jewish Coins and Symbols. 116 pages plus plate ...	26	0	
49.	Coinage of Ancient Britain. Commander W. Mack. 151 pages plus 29 plates ...	43	6	
50.	Roman Silver Coins. Volume I. Republic to Augustus, with prices. 137 pages. Cloth ...	22	6	
51.	Roman Silver Coins. Volume II. Tiberius to Commodus, with Valuations. 1954 Edition. Cloth ...	1	16	6
52.	Coins. Howard W. A. Linicar. 186 pages, 24 plates. Cloth. 1962 Edition ...	1	6	6
54.	Royal Greek Portrait Coins. Newell. 125 pages. Cloth. Illustrated ...	1	1	0
55.	Greek Coins and their Values. Seaby and Kozulubski. 157 pages. Illustrated. Cloth ...	1	4	0
57.	Story of Paper Money. F. Reinfeld. 128 pages. 159 illustrations. Cloth ...	1	10	0
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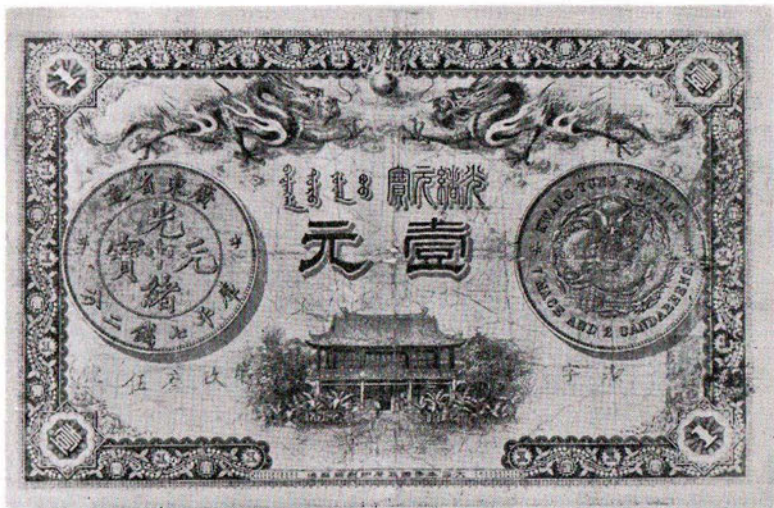
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73.	Modern Foreign Currency. Uniform to the above ...	1	12	0
74.	The three above volumes as a set for ...	4	10	0
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92.	Military Currency W.W.II with supplement. Well illustrated. Limited edition of 1,000 copies, very few copies left ...	18	9	
93.	Medals of the Renaissance. published 1923 at 2s. Out of print. 96 illustrations ...	6	9	
94.	Historical Medals, published 1924. With 120 illustrations. Very few copies left ...	6	9	
95.	Guide to Roman Coins in British Museum, originally published 1927, written by Harold Mattingly. Largely rewritten by R. Carson and E. S. Robinson of the British Museum ...	11	6	

First Provincial Issue of Kwang Tung Government

By K. Mao (Hong Kong)



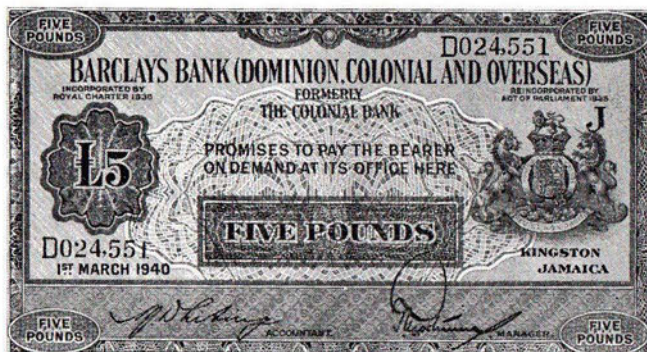
In the year 1905, which was the 31st year of the reign of the Emperor "Kuan Hsu" during the Ch'ing Dynasty, there was economic chaos in the province of Kwang Tung, South China, as a result of a grave shortage in silver dollars, which might have had bad effects on the other parts of the country. Realising the urgency of the situation, the Viceroy of the province established a Currency Department, detached from the Public Treasury, named "Guan In Cian Gy" with deposits totalling one million silver dollars. This was under the control of the Provincial Government. The aim of this new department was to solve the situation by having the authority to issue "Silver Dollar" notes printed by a Japanese Government Printer.

On the obverse of the paper money two dragons are printed on the top line of the note and in the centre there is the Chinese and Manchulian characters "Da Ch'ing Yan Bao", and with two big Chinese letters "1 Yan" and on the lower line, a picture of a house. On the left side is a picture of a silver dollar in Chinese characters for Kuan Hsu Yan Bao, Kwang Tung Sing Zao, Ku Ping R Fen. On the right is a picture of a dragon in medial with English letters, "Kwang Tung Province, 7 mace and 2 candareeks".

On the reverse of the note were printed five regulations.

Bradbury, Wilkinson and Company Ltd.

Few collectors of paper money have not heard of Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co., Ltd., New Malden, Surrey. Their notes number among the most beautifully engraved examples of paper money in the world. The society is indebted to Bradbury, Wilkinson and Company for their permission to reprint extracts from their book "A Century of Security Printing".



Over one hundred years ago, the firm of Messrs. Bradbury and Evans was prominent amongst the printing houses of the time. Publishers of Punch, founders of the Daily News, the Field, and other periodicals, they also produced first editions of Dickens, Thackeray and Hood, beautifully illustrated with copper-plate engravings by well-known artists of the day.

To this diversity of high quality printing Henry Bradbury, son of the chief partner, added his own particular interest—the printing of bank notes. In 1856, in a lecture on security printing to his fellow members of the Royal Institution, he drew attention to the dangers of photography as a means of facilitating forgery. He also exhibited a specimen of a complex bank note with an underprinting in a light tone of red which would, if photographed, appear inseparable from the black printing of the rest of the note. The printing of colour combinations, virtually impossible to separate even with the aid of filters, was the natural development of his invention and is in world wide use today. A hall-mark of bank notes printed by Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co. Ltd., is the perfection and beauty of their multi-colour underprintings.

Although he died at an early age, this young man's genius did not pass unnoticed and a contract for the printing of bank notes by the plate printing process was given to the firm that bore his name in Fetter Lane, Holborn.

In those days, copper-plate printing was used almost exclusively for the printing of large engravings and book plates. However, there was a new tendency towards the employment of

this method in the printing of bank notes, and it was in order to have an experienced copper-plate printer that Robert Wilmot Wilkinson was taken into partnership. Thus, in 1862, began the business of Bradbury, Wilkinson and Company.

BANK NOTE PRINTING

Design: The design of a bank note is executed as much in accordance with the wishes of the country concerned as is technically possible. A portrait of the Ruler or the country's Coat of Arms is often chosen to appear on the front of the note, while the back may depict architectural glories, past or present; agricultural or industrial achievements; famous views, etc. Drawn in minute detail by a water colour artist, the design is first submitted for the approval of the appropriate authorities before work is started on the engravings. It is our aim to design notes easily recognisable by the general public and to combine artistic merit with the greatest possible security against forgery.

Engraving: For additional security, the engraving of a bank note is seldom the work of a single craftsman. One engraver is responsible for the portrait of the famous person appearing on the front of the note, another for the vignette or scene depicted on the back, another for the engraving of the text, and yet another for the ornamental work with the continuous white line running through it produced with the aid of a geometric lathe.

The work of each specialist engraver is incorporated on a master die and hand-pulled proofs are submitted for approval.

Plate making. When the die proofs have been approved, the soft steel of the master die is chemically hardened. A remove is then taken from the master die. From this remove the steel printing plates are made with as many reproductions of the engraving as it is proposed to print notes to the sheet.

Printing. In the meantime, the special bank note paper, probably bearing a watermark incorporated during manufacture to form an integral part of it, has been received from the paper makers and counted into our strong-rooms. The two sets of plates, one complementary to the other, which when superimposed will form the complicated pattern of the anti-photographic underprintings have also been made. The surface underprintings are the first printings a bank note receives. The two sets of plates are inked with different "rainbowed" bands of colour from separate ink rollers. The paper receives a printing from the first plate with its set of colour combinations, followed by another printing from the second plate with its different set of colours. The result is a complex pattern made up of many coloured shapes between which narrow white lines are left. The printing must be of the highest standard to ensure that perfect "register" is obtained—that is, with the second printing in correct relationship to the first—otherwise the white lines in between the coloured shapes will not be of constant thickness.

We call this type of underprinting a "Duplex" ground.

The edges of all underprintings are neatly merged into the main printings which are from steel plates bearing reproductions of the hand engraved master die, as has previously been described. Rotary presses exert such pressure that the paper is forced into the recesses of the engraved steel plates and the resulting print stands up in a relief which can be felt with the finger. The embossed effect of steel plate printing is one of the most important security features incorporated in a bank note.

Final Stages. When these printings are completed, the notes, still in the sheet, are numbered and, if necessary, facsimile signatures are printed in, the sheets subsequently being cut into single notes, banded and wrapped and sealed in packages of one thousand notes each. There are, of course, intermediate stages which take time and keep many people occupied. For instance, after each printing, sheets must be examined for defects in printing and "register"—that is, the fitting of one printing to another and to the watermark—and every sheet of paper issued to the various printing departments is accounted for and balanced by the staff of a special Control Department.

Thirty-seven foreign countries have had their bank notes printed by Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co. Ltd.

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The Dominion of Canada Fractional Currency

by **Wayne L. Jacobs**

It was three years after Canada's Confederation (1867) that a truly Canadian coinage was struck. This year, 1870, saw the greatest overhauling of Canadian exchange media that had been experienced; in this one year, Canadian silver coins were struck in four denominations—the 5c, 10c, 25c, and 50c, the silver 20c pieces then circulating were ordered withdrawn, tokens were either revaluated or outlawed completely, and three denominations of paper currency were printed—\$1, \$2 and the one under discussion, the paper 25c note.

To the casual observer the fact that a silver quarter and a paper quarter were to circulate side by side might seem inefficient, but I wish to point out that the fractional currency, at the outset at least, was not to be permanent but was to be a sort of emergency money to fill in the gap between the outflow of American money and the minting of the new Canadian silver. Getting back to the withdrawal of the tokens; in a circular¹ to Canadian banks and Boards of Trade, Sir Francis Hincks, the Minister of Finance, on September 9, 1870, stated that the tokens of the chartered banks were to be redeemed in amounts of 25c; also that the 20c piece was to be withdrawn in favour of a silver 25c coin. The 25c notes were not only a fill-in currency but were to be also a measuring stick for the requirements of the nation in regard to a media. This is explained below.

Adviser to the Minister of Finance regarding currency problems was William Weir. In a letter dated January 14, 1870,² Hincks write Weir that the Royal Mint would require some time to coin the requirements of Canada—coin that was to amount to the sum of \$1,000,000 to fill the void left by the retreating American silver when the intrinsic value of the money became greater than the face. Hincks thought it advisable to print fractional currency for this purpose; as they would be redeemable in gold when presented in amounts of \$5, there could be no loss on them to the people. Also, the actual requirements of the Dominion would be tested by the amount of fractional currency retained by the public and to what extent the new silver coin could be introduced. Hincks asked Weir to confer with the banks in regard to this plan.

On January 26, 1870, Weir wrote Hincks³ that the banks were generally cool toward the idea of fractional currency, but admitted that the dearth of American coin left a void that was badly in need of filling and the general opinion was that the Mint could not remedy this situation fully in the immediate future. If there was to be fractional currency, the banks asked that they be larger than the American fractional currency, and have more the appearance of a banknote. Whether one or two denominations of fractional paper were to be printed was not discussed.

The next day,⁴ the Minister of Finance gave notice to banks and Boards of Trade that the notes were to be printed as a temporary measure and that, presented in amounts of \$5.00, were to be redeemed in gold. Sir Francis could not know that his "temporary measure" would cover a period of not less than sixty-two years!

There are at least 46 varieties of these little notes, affectionately known as "shinplasters". There are as follows:

Issue of 1870. Three varieties. Design: Britannia in centre facing slightly right. In upper left corner, "Authorised by" and in the upper right, "31 Vic. Cap. 46" (Law passed in the 31st year of Victoria's reign, chapter 46). Printed by the British American Bank Note Co., Montreal and Ottawa. Signed by: T. D. Harington and W. Dickinson. They were released in the following order:

1870 Above design. None of the below letters ... 1870-T1

1870 Above design. Series letter "A" under "1870"

("1870" is situated in lower left obverse) ... 1870-T2

1870 Above design. As 1870-T2 but series letter "B" ... 1870-T3

Issue of January 2nd, 1900. Design: Britannia on right, facing left, with left hand on shield and right hand holding trident. At upper right "Authorized by R.S.C. Cap.31" (Revised Statutes of Canada Chapter 31). Note difference in spelling of word "authorized" on notes of 1870 and issues of 1900 and 1923. Only one signature appears on a note. Printers: American Bank Note Co., Ottawa:

1900 Above design. "OTTAWA" appears under the word "cents" in lower central. Signed: J. M. Courtney ... 1900-T1

1900 Above design. No "OTTAWA". Signed: T. C. Boville ... 1900-T2

1900 Above design. No "OTTAWA". Signed: J. C. Saunders ... 1900-T3

Issue of July 2nd, 1923. Unlike the issues of 1870 and 1900, the issue of 1923 has serial numbers and serial letters. Design: helmeted bust of Britannia in centre facing right in oval frame or cartouche. Printed by Canadian Bank Note Co., Ottawa. All 1923 notes have "A-1" printed to right of seal.

1st Issue. As above design but serial numbers and letters in red. They have figure "25" to left of frame with "Ottawa, July 2nd 1923". "Authorized by R.S.C.Cap.31" appears under "25". Signed by: G. W. Hyndman and J. C. Saunders. The notes appear in the following red letters: A.B.C.D.E.H.J.K.L.M., making a total of ten varieties to this, the first issue.

2nd Issue. Design as above except no "Authorized by R.S.C. Cap.31" and no red letter preceding serial number. Black letter now appears at lower left of denominational figure "25". Notes appear in the following ten black letters: A.B.C.D.E.H.J.K.L.M. Signed by G. W. Hyndman and J. C.

Saunders, for a total of ten varieties for this particular issue.

3rd Issue. Similar to second issue; appears in same ten black letters. Signatures: S. P. McCavour and J. C. Saunders. This, then, makes an additional ten varieties.

4th Issue. Similar to 2nd and 3rd issues. Appears in same ten black letters. Signatures: C. E. Campbell and W. C. Clark, for another ten varieties.

The fourth issue of the 1923 fractional currency and, incidentally, the last issue of Canadian fractional currency, was issued in 1932, sixty-two years after the issue of the first. What made these notes so popular? Generally, the notes were not used in everyday transactions as we use dollar bills, but were a convenient form in which to save, especially by children. They were also handy to enclose in letters for amounts of less than one dollar instead of coins, which were liable to tear their way out of the envelope or, if enclosed in stiff cardboard, increase the postal cost. Chief among the factors which brought about the death of these notes were the use of postal money orders and inflation. Even mail order houses, instead of using them for money returned, turned to the use of redemption slips.

The letters on these notes omitted were F, G, and I, for security reasons. This also applies to all Dominion of Canada and Bank of Canada notes with one exception; notes of King George VI's Silver Jubilee in French text of 1935 had "F" as a prefix to the serial number.

The relative scarcity of these notes is as follows:

1870-T2 Fairly rare. 1870-T3 Scarce. 1870-T1 Commonest of the three.

1900-T3 About twice as scarce as the first two.

1900-T1 A little scarcer than—

1900-T2

Mr. J. Albert Peddie⁵ worked out mathematically the relative rarity of the issues of 1923. Please bear in mind that the serial numbers are only approximate.

First Issue. 1923. 000001 to 050000 equal 7.14 of total.
Rarity $10\frac{1}{2}$.

Second Issue. 1923. 050001 to 095000 equal 6.43 of total.
Rarity $11\frac{1}{4}$.

Third Issue. 1923. 095001 to 605000 equal 72.86 of total.
Rarity 1.

Fourth Issue. 1923. 605001 to 700000 equal 13.57 of total.
Rarity $5\frac{1}{2}$.

BIBLIOGRAPHY :

1. The Numismatist. March, 1947. Article by Fred Bowman.
2. "Dominion of Canada Fractional Currency", by Major Sheldon S. Carroll. In "The C.N.A. Bulletin", June, 1955.
3. Ibid.
4. Ibid.
5. "Canada's Fractional Currency", by J. Albert Peddie. In "The C.N.A. Bulletin", December, 1955.

ROUND AND ABOUT

by C. C. Narbeth

The year 1963 sees the International Banknote Society well established. Starting in March, 1961, with just two members, the society has grown to cater for over 300 serious students of paper money, and circulates its magazine in 30 different countries. The slow but steady increase in membership indicates that we can double this membership in time and thereby double our activities.

Expenses are high, and our present policy is to spend most of the subscriptions on producing a quarterly magazine; but we have been able to publish Dr. E. Kann's Chinese Currency, Part 1, and now we are preparing the next section, which deals with the Provincial Banks of China.

Our very busy secretary, George Broughton, is producing a new and up to date list of members, the constitution and new membership cards. A number of our officers have been very busy compiling these and doing other jobs for the society, and because the work burden has been shared by so many the society has been able to perform duties that would normally require at least one full-time professional.

We don't make a practice of handing out bouquets to dealers, but in this issue there are two dealers we would like to congratulate. Jolie Coins, Roslyn Heights, N.Y., have produced, for the first time, a 40-page sales catalogue dealing exclusively with banknotes. Previously banknotes have been incorporated in their general numismatic sales catalogue. It is a sign of a growing hobby when a firm is able to do this. The catalogue is very useful for those who wish to find out how much their notes are worth. Then there is George Sten, whose regular auction lists are welcome among all collectors. We are pleased to see that extremely rare notes are beginning to appear in these auctions, and are fetching very good prices. Mr. Sten has been a member of the society for most of its existence and supported us when we were a very small organisation.

More evidence of the increased interest in paper money is the success of the Maryland Paper Money Club. Its magazine, The Currency Collector, is now a first class publication and is soon, we understand, to be a fully printed magazine. In fact this Club was in existence before the International Banknote Society, but because of its specialisation it was only a small group. Now it is growing in stature and is taking in a wider field. Members of the society who want further reading on paper money are advised that the Maryland Paper Money Club is well worth joining.

A few more notes can now be accepted for the society auctions. Rare notes only please, or lots of common notes for individual lots. The society would like a volunteer to look after the auctions. It is very interesting work and a good way to learn about paper money.

CHAS. T. SMITH

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			s. d.					s. d.
39	1875	712,760	13 0		79	1915	7,129,254	2 0
		6,092,800B.	3 0	Birm'ham	80	1916	10,993,325	2 0
40	1876	1,175,200B.	7 0	Birm'ham	81	1917	21,434,844	1 0
41	1877	Nil			82	1918	19,362,818	10
42	1878	4,008,540	4 0		83	1919	15,089,425	10
43	1879	3,977,180	3 0		84	1920	11,480,536	10
44	1880	1,842,710	8 0		85	1921	9,469,097	10
45	1881	3,494,670	4 9		86	1922	9,956,983	10
		1,792,000B.		Birm'ham	87	1923	8,034,457	10
46	1882	1,792,000B.	8 0	Birm'ham	88	1924	8,733,414	10
47	1883	1,128,680	7 9		89	1925	12,634,697	10
48	1884	5,782,000	4 0		90	1926	9,792,397	10
49	1885	5,442,308	4 0		91	1927	7,868,355	2 0
50	1886	7,767,790	3 0		92	1928	11,625,600	1 0
51	1887	1,340,800	7 6		93	1929	8,419,200	2 6
52	1888	1,887,250	7 0		94	1930	4,195,200	3 6
53	1889	Nil			95	1931	6,595,200	3 0
54	1890	2,133,070	5 0		96	1932	9,292,800	1 9
55	1891	4,959,690	3 3		97	1933	4,560,000	3 0
56	1892	887,240R.	6 3		98	1934	3,052,800	4 0
57	1893	3,904,320	5 0		99	1935	2,227,200	6 0
58	1894	2,396,770	6 6		100	1936	8,256,000	1 6
59	1895	2,852,852	8 9		101	1937	9,609,600	9
60	1896	3,668,610	3 0		102	1938	7,449,600	1 9
61	1897	4,579,800	3 0		103	1939	31,440,000	1 9
62	1898	4,010,080	3 0		104	1940	18,360,000	9
63	1899	3,864,616	2 9		105	1941	27,312,000	9
64	1900	5,969,317	2 9		106	1942	28,857,600	9
65	1901	8,016,459	2 0		107	1943	33,345,600	9
66	1902	5,125,120	3 9		108	1944	25,137,600	9
67	1903	5,331,200	4 9		109	1945	23,736,000	9
68	1904	3,628,800	4 9		110	1946	24,364,800	9
69	1905	4,076,800	3 9		111	1947	14,745,600	9
70	1906	5,340,160	5 0		112	1948	16,622,400	9
71	1907	4,399,360	3 6		113	1949	8,424,000	1 6
72	1908	4,264,960	3 6		114	1950	10,324,800	1 0
73	1909	8,852,480	3 6		115	1951	14,016,000	1 0
74	1910	2,598,400	5 0		116	1952	5,030,400	2 0
75	1911	5,196,800	2 9		117	1953	6,330,000	1 0
76	1912	7,669,760	2 3		118	1954	6,566,400	1 0
77	1913	4,184,320	2 0		119	1955	5,779,200	2 0
78	1914	6,126,988	1 9		120	1956	1,996,800	4 6

Most dates from 1915 I can supply mint condition at double EF price.

CHAS. T. SMITH

10 NEW STREET, CHELMSFORD, ESSEX, ENGLAND

Silver Threepenny Pieces — V.F.

Ref.	Date	Quantity	Price
			s. d.
419	1874	4,431,519	3 6
420	1875	3,310,988	3 9
421	1876	1,838,877	7 6
422	1877	2,626,881	5 0
423	1878	2,424,463	5 0
424	1879	3,144,753	3 9
425	1880	1,614,557	7 6
426	1881	3,252,753	3 9
427	1882	477,453	12 6
428	1883	4,374,459	3 0
429	1884	3,326,912	3 0
430	1885	5,188,141	2 3
431	1886	6,157,157	2 0
432	1887	2,785,249	4 6
433	1888	522,687	
434	1889	4,591,498	2 6
435	1890	4,470,322	2 6
436	1891	6,327,515	2 6
437	1892	2,582,714	4 6
438	1893	3,076,269	3 6
439	1894	1,617,579	6 0
440	1895	4,797,585	2 6
441	1896	4,607,418	2 6
442	1897	4,550,270	2 6
443	1898	4,576,153	2 6
444	1899	6,253,257	2 0
445	1900	10,661,874	1 6
446	1901	6,099,821	1 6
447	1902	8,287,060	3 6
448	1903	5,234,864	3 9
449	1904	3,630,714	4 3
450	1905	3,563,365	4 3
451	1906	3,173,707	4 3
452	1907	4,841,420	3 6
453	1908	8,175,934	3 3
454	1909	4,054,559	4 0
455	1910	4,564,820	4 0
456	1911	5,843,075	2 9
457	1912	8,934,071	2 3
458	1913	7,144,470	2 3
459	1914	6,734,566	2 9
460	1915	5,431,910	2 9
461	1916	18,556,329	2 0
462	1917	21,663,727	1 9
463	1918	20,632,284	1 9
464	1919	16,846,945	1 9
465	1920	16,704,996	1 9
466	1921	8,750,687	2 6
467	1922	7,981,371	2 3

Silver Threepenny Pieces — E.F.

Ref.	Date	Quantity	Price
			s. d.
468	1923	1,726	
469	1924	1,672	
470	1925	3,733,297	6 6
471	1926	4,109,414	4 9
472	1927	15,022	30 0
473	1928	1,302,106	14 0
474	1929	Nil	
475	1930	1,319,412	12 6
476	1931	6,251,936	2 0
477	1932	5,887,325	2 6
478	1933	5,578,541	2 6
479	1934	7,405,954	1 9
480	1935	7,027,654	1 9
481	1936	3,238,670	3 6
482	1937	8,148,156	1 9
483	1938	6,402,473	2 3
484	1939	1,355,860	11 6
485	1940	7,914,401	1 9
486	1941	7,979,411	1 9
487	1942	4,144,051	4 9
488	1943	1,379,220	12 6
489	1944	1,063,624	13 6
490	1945	941,929	30 0

Nickel	Brass	Threepenny	Pieces
Ref.	Date	Quantity	Price
			s. d.
500	1937	45,707,957	1 0
501	1938	14,532,332	3 0
502	1939	5,603,021	4 0
503	1940	12,636,018	3 6
504	1941	60,239,489	1 0
505	1942	103,214,400	9
506	1943	101,702,400	9
507	1944	69,760,000	1 0
508	1945	29,689,600	3 0
509	1946	4,873,600	7 6
510	1947	Nil	
511	1948	4,230,400	8 6
512	1949	464,000	15 0
513	1950	1,600,000	4 6
514	1951	1,184,000	4 6
515	1952	10,339,200	3 0
516	1953	45,773,200	9
517	1954	41,720,000	9
518	1955	41,075,200	9
519	1956	36,801,600	9
520	1957	24,294,400	9
521	1958	20,504,000	9

REVIEW

THE GUIDE BOOK OF CANADIAN COINS

paper currency and tokens, and MODERN BRITISH COINS

by H. C. Taylor, Somer James, Fifth Edition. Published by the Canadian Numismatic Publishing Institute, Winnipeg, Canada.

This latest work on Canadian numismatics contains a most interesting section on paper money dealing in detail with the shinplaster issues to modern notes. Some 28 notes are illustrated and values in conditions VG, F, VF, EF and Unc., are given. A comprehensive work it is invaluable to the paper money collector.

Somer James, one of the authors, is a member of the International Banknote Society and must be congratulated with his fellow author, Mr. H. C. Taylor, on producing such an important numismatic work. Many paper money collectors are also coin collectors and for them the book adequately deals with the entire issues of Canadian coins and tokens and is particularly good for its explanation of coin conditions and historic coin data.

Many collectors will also welcome the addition of a section on Modern coins of Great Britain. The book is extensively illustrated and is thoroughly recommended to members.

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The Royal Bank of Canada

Ville Marie, the name given to the earliest European settlement on the Island of Montreal by Paul de Chomedey, sieur de Maisonneuve, in 1642, has now become the address of the Head Office of the Royal Bank of Canada.

Known at first as the Bank of the Seven Merchants of Halifax, with one branch, it has grown and spread in 98 years until it now serves all of Canada through 982 branches and Canadian interests abroad through 82 branches.

An announcement published in the newspapers of April 26, 1864, three years before Confederation, read: "The subscribers having entered into a co-partnership, under the name and firm of the Merchants Bank, beg respectfully to announce that on and after Monday next, the 2nd of May, they will be prepared at their banking house in Bedford Row to discount promissory notes, and acceptances, make advances on approved securities. . . ."

The bank was born in stirring times. Civil War in the United States was at its height, and the North offered an eager market for produce while blockade runners for the Southern Confederacy swarmed in the port of Halifax. It was that city's first great burst of prosperity.

The Peace of Paris by which Cuba was granted independence, was signed at the end of 1898, and within three months the Merchants Bank was operating in Havana. How well it fulfilled its functions is indicated by the fact that it was appointed agent of the government of Cuba to distribute \$31 million due by the government to the Army of Liberation.

During the decade beginning in 1890 the Merchants Bank made two other memorable moves. It went into Newfoundland in 1895 when the capital of that ancient colony was devastated by fire and all its banks failed, and aided greatly in restoring the economy. In 1897 it made the leap to the Pacific, opening branches in British Columbia, and in 1899 it opened an agency in New York.

Some idea of the conditions attending the speedy and far-reaching expansion is obtained through reminiscences of the men involved. A branch manager assigned to open a branch in Saskatchewan arrived on the scene with no more equipment than \$15 in his pocketbook. He bought a few school scribblers for use as a day-book, cash book and ledgers. Then, sitting astride a ten foot plank supported by a nail-keg and saw-horse, he opened for business. By nightfall of the first day he had \$7,000 on deposit, which he took to his hotel room.

By purchase of the Union Bank of Halifax in 1910, the Royal Bank added 35 branches, most of them in the Maritimes, but sorption of the Traders Bank of Canada followed in 1912 and four years later the Quebec Bank was taken over, an historic institution that had weathered the financial storms of a century. In 1918 the Northern Crown Bank was taken over.

The Story of Foreign Trade Payment Certificates

as corroborated for A. J. Swails

by **Vernon L. Brown, Chase Manhattan Bank, New York City**

In accordance with your instructions, I visited the Foreign Exchange Bureau of M.O.F. on March 2nd and met there Messrs. Muranishi, Nakamura and Masubuchi. When the certificates in question were placed in circulation, Messrs. Muranishi and Nakamura were engaged in business of this nature, but now it seems impossible for them to recall the details of the certificates and to find any materials. However, they kindly promised me that they would look for material, if any, at their stock room in a week or so and also suggested to me that Mr. Iso of the Bank of Japan was well informed on these certificates and therefore I visited him.

The following is from the materials and stories offered by M.O.F. and B.O.J. As the above certificate has been generally referred to as F.T.P.C., I will follow the pattern.

As for the time when F.T.P.C. began to be placed in circulation, we cannot find any evidence because its validity was not subject to Japanese Law nor Ministerial Ordinance, but was based on S.C.A.P. authorisation which has already been dissolved. However, it is understood that these certificates were being put into use, on an extensive scale, soon after the war, especially around 1948 and discontinued at the end of June, 1950, when the convertible yen system was put into effect. F.T.P.C. was only a temporary means of payment before foreign exchange would be sufficiently controlled.

It was necessary for foreigners (Commercial Entrants) who entered Japan after the war to pay O.S.S. (Overseas Supply Store), hotels, or hospitals in foreign currencies available in their countries. They were not permitted to use foreign currency in Japan. F.T.P.C. was established for the purpose of affording a convenience regarding currency to foreigners, and at the same time, granting them the privilege of tax exemption. There were two kinds of F.T.P.C., in U.S. Dollars and in Sterling Pounds.

Mechanism of F.T.P.C. was as follows:—

- (1) Foreigners in Japan paid the foreign banks a certain amount of dollars (or pounds) against receipt of F.T.P.C. equivalent to the amount paid. F.T.P.C. was used for shopping at O.S.S., etc.
- (2) In case the O.S.S. imported foreign goods, they presented F.T.P.C. to F.N.C.B. to exchange it for dollars (or pounds).
- (3) Foreigners holding F.T.P.C. could any time convert it into dollars (or pounds).

It is said F.T.P.C. consisted of small coupons in 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents denominations and if larger certificates in \$1, \$5 and \$10 denominations just as is M.P.C.

Members who wish to compile their own catalogue of world paper money currencies will find completed sections in the Society magazines as follows:—

- Autumn, 1961 Puerto Rico (1813–1909).
 Xmas, 1961 Cuba Under Spain (1872–1891).
 Check List of U.S. Obsolete banknotes by denomination (from 4 mills and 1 cent to \$20,000).
 March, 1962 Paper Money of the Kingdom of Montenegro (1912–1917).
 Notes of Columbian Insurrection of 1899.
 Autumn, 1962 Check List of Scottish Banks issuing notes (1695–1959).
 Croatia's Paper Currencies (1941–1944).
 Banknotes of the Philippines (1908–1949).
 Summer, 1962 Kossuth's State and Bank Notes. (Complete.)
 Belgian National Bank Notes (1850–1960).
 Xmas, 1962 Ukraina's Paper Currencies (1917–1920).
 This issue Bulgaria.

BULGARIA'S PAPER CURRENCIES

(1879–1960)

Assembled by

DR. KUPA MIHALY, Budapest, Hungary

(1879) Bulgarskata Narodna Banka; Bulgarian National Bank.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| (1) 5 Leva Srebro (Silver) | (4) 50 Leva Srebro (Silver) |
| (2) 10 Leva Srebro (Silver) | (5) 100 Leva Srebro (Silver) |
| (3) 20 Leva Srebro (Silver) | (6) 500 Leva Srebro (Silver) |

Russian type. Standing. Without date.

(1885) Bulgarskata Narodna Banka. Russian type. Lying. No date.

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| (7) 5 Leva Zlato (Gold) | (10) 50 Leva Zlato (Gold) |
| (8) 10 Leva Zlato (Gold) | (11) 100 Leva Zlato (Gold) |
| (9) 20 Leva Zlato (Gold) | (12) 500 Leva Zlato (Gold) |

(1903)

(The notes of Nos. 7–8 are the same as the Nos. 1–2, but the text "Srebro" annulled with a line and printed the text "Zlato" two times.)

(1909) Bulgarskata Narodna Banka. Rev: Carstvo Bulgarija. Russian type. Standing. Without date.

- (13) 5 Leva Srebro (Silver)

(1916) Bulgarskata Narodna Banka. German type. Without date. Reichsdruckerei Berlin.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| (14) 1 Lev Srebro (Silver) | (18) 20 Leva Zlato (Gold) |
| (15) 2 Leva Srebro (Silver) | (19) 50 Leva Zlato (Gold) |
| (16) 5 Leva Srebro (Silver) | (20) 100 Leva Zlato (Gold) |
| (17) 10 Leva Zlato (Silver) | (21) 100 Leva Zlato (Gold) |

With overprinting "Serija A".

- 1916. V. 10. Carstvo Bulgarija.** Bulgarian type. State note. Sofia print.
 (22) 1000 Leva
- (1917) Bulgarskata Narodna Banka.** German type. Without date. Gieseke and Devrient, Leipsic.
 (23) 1 Lev Srebrni (Silver) (27) 20 Leva Zlatni (Gold)
 (24) 2 Leva Srebrni (Silver) (28) 50 Leva Zlatni (Gold)
 (25) 5 Leva Srebrni (Silver) (29) 100 Leva Zlatni (Gold)
 (26) 10 Leva Zlatni (Gold)
- (1918) Bulgarskata Narodna Banka.** German type. Without date. Gebr. Porcus, Munich.
 (30) 1000 Leva Zlatni (Gold)
- (1920) Bulgarskata Narodna Banka.** English type. Without date. Waterlow and Sons Ltd., London.
 (31) 1 Lev Srebro (Silver) (32) 2 Leva Srebro (Silver)
- (1920) Bulgarskata Narodna Banka.** English type. Without date. Bradbury Wilkinson and Co. Ltd.
 (33) 1000 Leva Zlatni (Gold)
- 1922. Bulgarskata Narodna Banka.** American type. American Bank Note Company.
 (34) 5 Leva (38) 100 Leva
 (35) 10 Leva (39) 500 Leva
 (36) 20 Leva (40) 1000 Leva
 (37) 50 Leva
- 1924. Bulgarskata Narodna Banka.** Bulgarian type. State Printing Office, Sofia.
 (41) 5000 Leva
- (1924 V.6.—1925.I.31) Bulgarskata Narodna Banka's note overprinted with text "This note has a value as bank note inside of Kingdom only".**
 (42) 1000 Leva Zlatni (Gold) (43) 1000 Leva Zlatni (Gold)
 No. 30 No. 33
- 1925. Bulgarskata Narodna Banka.** English type. Bradbury Wilkinson and Co. Ltd.
 (44) 50 Leva (47) 1000 Leva
 (45) 100 Leva (48) 5000 Leva
 (46) 500 Leva
- 1925. XI. Bulgarskata Narodna Banka's note overprinted with text "This note has a value as bank note inside of Kingdom only. Sofia November 1925".**
 (49) 1000 Leva Zlatni (Gold) No. 30
- (1928) Bulgarskata Narodna Banka.** Bulgarian type. State Printing Office, Sofia.
 (50) 20 Leva
- 1929. Bulgarskata Narodna Banka.** English type. Thomas de la Rue and Co. Ltd.
 (51) 200 Leva (54) 1000 Leva
 (52) 250 Leva (55) 5000 Leva
 (53) 500 Leva

- 1938. Bulgarskata Narodna Banka.** German type. Gieseke and Devrient.
 (56) 500 Leva (58) 5000 Leva
 (57) 1000 Leva
- 1940. Bulgarskata Narodna Banka.** German type. Reichsdruckerei, Berlin.
 (59) 500 Leva (60) 1000 Leva
- 1942. Bulgarskata Narodna Banka.** German type. Gieseke and Devrient.
 (61) 500 Leva (63) 5000 Leva
 (62) 1000 Leva
- 1943. Bulgarskata Narodna Banka.** German type. Reichsdruckerei, Berlin.
 (64) 200 Leva (66) 500 Leva
 (65) 250 Leva (67) 1000 Leva
- 1943. Bulgarskata Narodna Banka.** Bulgarian type. Drzavna Pechatnica, Sofija.
 (68) 20 Leva
- 1944. Bulgarskata Narodna Banka.** Bulgarian type.
 (69) 20 Leva
- 1945. Bulgarskata Narodna Banka.** Bulgarian type.
 (70) 200 Leva (73) 1000 Leva
 (71) 250 Leva (74) 5000 Leva
 (72) 500 Leva
- 1947. Bulgarskata Narodna Banka.** Bulgarian type.
 (75) 20 Leva
- 1950. Bulgarskata Narodna Banka.** Bulgarian type. Narodna Republika Bulgarija.
 (76) 20 Leva
- 1951. Narodna Republika Bulgarija.**
 (77) 1 Lev (79) 5 Leva
 (78) 3 Leva
- 1951. Bulgarska Narodna Banka. Narodna Republika Bulgarija.**
 (80) 10 Leva (82) 50 Leva
 (81) 25 Leva (83) 100 Leva
- 1962. Narodna Republika Bulgarija.**
 (84) 1 Lev (86) 5 Leva
 (85) 2 Leva
- 1962. Bulgarska Narodna Banka. Narodna Republika Bulgarija.**
 (87) 10 Leva (88) 20 Leva
 (1962.1.2)

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